-OF THE-

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members: For many years the operations of the Connecticut Mutual have been assuming a more and more distinctive and peculiar interest for its members, for the American public and for the whole insurance world, and for several remarkable reasons worth noting.

For many years the great majority of companies have been gradually swerving from the lines of practice which are native and inherent in life insurance, until at last many of the largest and most rapidly growing companies have openly abandoned the motive of life insurance as the motive to which they appeal for their business; they no longer offer the results of real life insurance attained by them as the attraction to the men whose families need its protection and whose business they seek; they give their contracts other names; they suppress so far as possible the appearance of a life insurance contract; they endeavor as far as possible to give them the appearance of a profitable investment for the insured himself. He is offered not a life insurance policy for the sake of its protection to those who need its protection, but a "bond" as a money-making investment for himself, trusting apparently to the general ignorance not to discover the unalterable facts which make such a thing impossible, so far as the great body of their clients is concerned, and possible, if at all, only to a few at the undue expense of the many. Life insurance undertakes to pay the

money value of a man's life to those dependent on it, whenever they may lose it by they were received, so that each man's indeath. While he lives he contributes to pay the values of other men's lives by way of a transfer to deal in earlier and the nium proportioned to his risk of dying. according to his age. His risk of dying increases each year, but his premium does not increase; therefore it must be so calculated that a proper part of it can be put into a reserve fund to meet the future increase of the risk; this reserve is put at interest, a certain part of which is yearly added to the reserve; an addition to his premium is also made to provide for his share of the ex-

If the death losses are as heavy as was assumed in computing the premium, if the interest earned is no higher than was assumed, and if the expenses are as much as was assumed, then the company will just pay its loases as they occur, and there will be nothing over for anybody; the cost of the insurance will just equal the income; but if the losses are lighter, the interest rate higher, and the expenses less, than was assumed, a saving will be made on each of these items of total cost, and that cost to the company will be so much less than the assumed cost

Mutual life insurance undertakes to give each man his insurance at only what it costs the company; at his equal share of that total cost in proportion to his risk and to the premium he has paid in. It returns to him, therefore, his share of the savings. If it does this each year, then he pays each year only what his risk has actually cost the company for that year. The more carefully the risks are selected, the better the rate of interest earned; the smaller the ex penses in proportion to the income, the greater the whole yearly saving; the less the total cost to the company, the greater each man's share of the total savings and the less his share of the total cost—if he gets back his share of the savings. That is Mutual Life Insurance. There is no speculation in that; there is nothing in that to make it attractive to a man as a persona venture; it is a pure expense to him, and no one is advantaged in any case except neficiaries, who get the money value of his life, which they would otherwise

have lost by his death. The only motive for a man to take a policy of mutual life insurance, therefore, is the need of those dependent on his life for its protection, and his duty to give that protection to those whom he has made, or who rightly are, dependent on his life and tre financial product, and his desire to get it at only its actual, proper cost.

as a personal venture to any man is to do away with mutuality, except in the premi um, but instead of giving back to each man his share of the yearly savings, divide them up among only a few and make the rest go No man would accept such a proposition

unless he was either assured, or felt a con-siderable degree of confidence, that he was to be one of the few. So the thing is put up as a gamble. Each man agrees to leav his share of the savings with the company for, say, twenty years; that if he dies meantime, his policy being still in force, all his yearly shares of savings which he might have had back shall be forfelted to the company for division among the final few; also, if he does not keep up his policy, his share of the savings while it was in force posed to take place at the end of the twenty years among those who have survived so long and also have paid their full premiums straight through; but each one has the company allots to him as his share: there is to be no statement of the size of the "pot" nor any accounting for its dis ion. The expected value of the share in it of each of the final few is set forth in the estimates of various "bonds" and other forms of contracts, the specific feature of all of which is the postponement of all dividends for some period of years. It is the chance of being in at the final division and getting what others have lost that is the attraction, addressed to the personal interest of the man and not to h sense of duty and honor toward his demdent family. That chance, as estimated by the companies originating the scheme, is about one in three. At least two-thirds will drop out by the way. Each man expects to be of the one-third. So he stakes his own proper share of the savings for twenty other two-thirds must lose. And the comids the stakes without accountabil-

Notwithstanding the fact that none of the companies doing this sort of "investbusiness have ever made a dividend which even approximated the estimates which attracted the "investors," and that hese dividends have steadily and rapidly experience, it is true that they still succeed in attracting great numbers to their membership. Personal interest in what is made to appear a "good thing," for which some one else is expected to furnish the contents, is a motive far more easily appealed to less effort, and with much readier success, than one's sober, unselfish duty to e he has made helpless and dependent, and whose protection he has no right to put

postpoped dividend schemes is admirably re vealed in the instruction recently given to its agents by one of the very largest of them; the italics are the company's own: "Get the idea out of your own head, and keep it out of the investor's head, that you are simply desuring his life. Avoid that inadequate conception of the transaction View the instter accurately and scientifical-

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT by. You are selling a block of bonds—that is the first idea. To that you add the idea of insurance Insurance of what? Why, in-surance of the intesiment, It is not, strictly speaking, life assurance any more than it is fire in-urance, or marine insurance—it is bond insurance." "But your client may say: "The question of cost is a gamble after all.' Well, you can, for the rake of argument, admit that it is a gamble. It

may aid you in selling your bonds." It is precisely because the great bulk of business now done by life insurance companies is made to appear and to be as little like real life insurance as possible, and as much like a financial venture of personal profit to the "investor" as possible, that the operations of the Connecticut Mutual take on a peculiar interest to all whose families need the protection that pure life

insurance alone can give.

For the Connecticut Mutual is not offering "Bonds" nor "investments" which can be made an actual investment to one man only by taking what two other men have lost on their "gamble." It seeks out the men whose families need life insurance; it offers them real life insurance, in its own name, on its own proper motive and basis; it does not expose itself and its business and the protection of its beneficiaries to complete destruction by policy contracts which permit all the reserves to be drawn out in cash, in any year, at the will of the policy-holders, like deposits in a bank; it holds and treats its funds in the only manner in which they can be held and treated for the proper protection of real life insur-ance contracts and with an eye single to the sure care of its beneficiaries whose certain protection is the only reason for the existence of a life insurance company.

Therefore, the Connectitent Mutual remains actually a mutual life insurance com-

pany. It selects its risks with great care. In a limited area where the conditions of life and health are well known; it seeks safety and fair returns on its investments; it keeps down its expense rate as low as possible; all in order to save as much as possible of the premiums received by it, to be returned each year to those from whom it seeks to deal in entire equity and the good faith of true mutuality with those who lapse or die, so that no one is plucked for the advantage of some one else.

In a word, it is doing and seeks to do

business as a real mutual life insurance company, for life insurance purposes, know-ing that never before was pure life insurance so much needed as now, and all the more because so much has its place been usurped by that which is not pure life in-surance at all, and the funds for which can no longer be held with any certainty for any purpose of life insurance. It is in this light—as a real mutual life insurance company—that its operations are

to be viewed, and their results weighed. THE EXPERIENCE OF 1902.

THE EXPERIENCE OF 1992.

In general, the experience of the company during the past year has been of that steady, even-going character which should characterize an old, thoroughly-grounded company, conservative in holding to the real purpose of life insurance and to all that best effectuates it, and yet progressive in that which will the bester commend it to those who want it only for that purpose.

The new business taken on in 1992 was somewhat more than that of the previous The new business taken on in 1902 was somewhat more than that of the previous

The old business has persisted in the usual remarkable degree, so that the amount of business in force at the end of the year shows the same steady gain as for several

shows the same steady said as 100 was years past.

The mortality cost for the year 1900 was 2.7 per cent less than that expected and provided for, effecting a saving of \$645.298.

The expenses of management for the year were less than for the year 1901.

The property of the year 1901.

INTEREST. For several years the abundance of money seeking conservative investments has caused a progressive decline in the rate of interest on good securities, and this company has been somewhat affected thereby in commo with all other financial institutions which derive their interest income from invest-ments of a permanent character. Our interest income has, however, been satisfac-tory, considering existing conditions, and a considerable margin above reserve require-ments has been saved.

Owing to the very low rate of interest obtaining early in the year and during 1901, the market value of our bond holdings was very high, even on a conservative view of the market. During the year the money market so radically changed, carrying the rates of interest so high, as to cause something of a decrease in market values, though very slight as a percentage on our large holdings, indicating their strong charWith the exception of two items of Texas municipal bonds, interest has been very closely collected on all securities.

to be expected.

acter. Such changes do not affect at all the income from them, and with a return of former conditions a return of former values

closely collected on all securities.

The real estate market in 1992 was not a very favorable one for selling, but the company disposed of eighty-nine pieces of fore-closed property, costing \$\$21,803.46.

As our members are already aware, the company has during the last three years been erecting a new office building, which is practically completed; it has also been making such changes in its old building as increase its capacity, add greatly to its convenience and attractiveness for tenants, and connect it with and adapt it to the new ediconnect it with and adapt it to the new edifice. This work is near completion, and the whole seems likely to prove a judicious undertaking to a satisfactory result.

The surplus at the end of the year stands at \$6,379,992.43; by the legal standard it is over \$2,000,000. It was reduced during the year by the temporary shrinkage in market values of bonds already referred to, by a balance of profit and loss of \$57,297.98 on sales of real estate and various other minor items and also by the fact that we returned sur-plus to our policy-holders on the same scale of dividend that we have maintained for

twenty-two years.

From 1881, when our surplus was \$3,351,155, we not only returned this high rate of divilend, increasing it somewhat in 1892, but added to the surplus each year until 1838, when it stod at \$7,521,909. Since then it has been more or less drawn upon each year in order that the cash payments by our policyholders need not be increased, and in order to tide over, as far as may prove practica-ble, the conditions which are still unfavorable to so large a saving of surplus as was possible for so many years. The maintenance of the low cost to our members during unfavorable years was one

of the purposes of that great accumulation, and our present scale will be maintained until it shall seem expedient to draw no further on the surplus fund.
Attention is called to the list of assets and liabilities published elsewhere.

We also ask careful consideration of the following summary of our financial history of fifty-seven years:

\$55,614,636,71		Total assets
\$63,182,791,32 2,461,846.39		Relance net assets, January 1, 193
\$261,566,614,53		Total expenditures
	\$29,472,148,40 29,895,514,47 11,188,561,17	A total returned to policy-holders or their beneficiaries, being 93.30 per cent of the entire premiums received. It has puid for Expenses Taxes
0.00	\$113,808,511,91 27,191,961,53 27,191,961,53 53,694,558,67	It has paid Death claims for Endowments and annutites for For surrendered Policies For Dividends Policies
		Received: 1992.062.994.83 for premiums 92.110, 169.19 for rents 92.110, 169.19 for rents 92.110, 169.19 lainne profit and loss 1,181.288.92

Of the \$222,022,804.83 which The Connect. cut Mutual has received from its policy-holders, it has returned to them or paid to their beneficiaries \$29,472,548.69, or 99,30 per cent. What it has so paid back and what it still holds as security for policy contracts, aggregates \$28,117,185.60, or 128,87 ner cent of its receipits from policy-holders. This cent of its receipts from policy-holders. This has been done at an expense ratio of only 9.21 per cent of the total receipts. This is a record of a Mutual Life Insur

ance Company doing actual Mutual Life Insurance, and it challenges comparison.

Respectfully submitted, JACOB L. GREENE, Hartford, January 24, 1903.

PICKED UP BY POSTAL CREW. TELEGRAPH NEWS B. O. Dicken Seriously Injured by

a Broadway Car.

A United States mall car on the Broadway

A United States mall car on the Broadway line was brought into service as an ambulance yesterday morning to convey Benjamin O. Dicken of No. 2801 South Broadway, who had been injured by a street car, to the South Side Dispensary.

Dicken is employed as a watchman for the American Car and Foundry Cempany at No. 2800 DeKalb street. He left the facory at about 6 o'clock to go home. He waiked up De Kalb street and started to cross to the west side of Broadway when struck by northbound Broadway car No. 1743 and thrown twenty feet from the rails.

Just as the accident occurred a United States mail car, southbound, came along. Motorman Claude Cox and Conductor Hugh Enge of the car which had struck Dicken picked him up. He was unconscious and bieding from wounds in the head.

The mail car lost no time, and for five minutes Uncle Sam's business was set aside.

At the dispensary it was found that Dicken

At the dispensary it was found that Dick-en's skull was fractured. He was placed in an ambulance and hurried to the City Hos-pital, where Doctor Nietert pronounced the

njury serious.

In Dicken's pockets were \$24, a child's letter from Louis J. Bartels, Jr., of Bunker
Hill, Ill. It was through this letter that
Dicken was postively identified at the
the pospital, as he was not known to those perhospital, as he was not known to those persons who witnessed the accident.

The injured man, who is 73 years old, formerly lived at Newport, Ky, and is distantly related to Mrs. W. R. Wilkinson of No 5348 Cabanne avenue, and is a consin of H. G. McBride, former Mayor of Alton. For fifteen years, up to a few months ago, he was a resident of Perry County, Missouri. He is said to be a man of good habits and has been very active for one of his age.

MAJOR LOCKETTT IS HONORED. Cavalry Officers Give a' Dinner at

the Mercantile Club.

Officers and ladies of the third squadron of the Fourth Regiment, United States Cavalry, last night gave a dimer at the Mercantile Club to Major and Mrz. James Lockett of the Fourth Cavalry. The regiment is stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

There were twenty-two in the party. They came from and returned to the barracks on a special car, going back immediately after the dinner.

a special car, going back immediately after the dinner.
Those present were: Captain O'Shea, Mrs. Lockett, Major Edwards, Mrs. Smith, Captain Benson, Mrs. Diwards, Lieutenant Mohn, Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant Marin, Miss Holcomb, Lieutenant Naylor, Mrs. Benson, Colonei Smith, Miss Elwards, Major Lockett, Mrs. O'Shea, Captain Highes, Mis Naylor, Lieutenant Sterett, Mrs. Martin, Lieutenant Arnold and Miss Engah.
Major Lockett, whose son recently enlisted in his father's old troop, was promoted to his present rank only a few days ago after long service in the army. He has been in many Indian campaigns, and served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines.

St. Louis Advertising Men's League.

At a well attended meeting of the St. Louis Advertising Men's League last night thirty-five new members were elected. Among these were some of the most prominent of the St. Louis advertising men, representing large wholesale and retail houses. The league proposes in the near future to equip and maintain permanent club quarters with cuisine, etc. Although but recently organized, the league is growing.

Had Many Pawn Tickets. Lee Powell, a negro, was arrested at No. 315 North Twentieth street yesterday afternoon by Policeman Cudihra. It is charged that Powell was trying to dispose of a pawn ticket for a pair of diamond earrings which had been pawned for 25. He offered to sell the ticket for 15. When searched at the Central District Station eight other pawn tickets were found in Powell's pockets.

BRIEFLY TOLD

NEW YORK—Alexander C. Humphreys vas formally inaugurated as president of stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

MINNEAPOLIS—The Grand Jury has re-ported another indictment against former Mayor A. A. Ames, now a fugitive from justice. He is now charged with receiving a bribe of \$1,000 from J. C. Sodini for "pro-tection" to several variety theaters run in violation of the law.

NEW YORK—The Reverend Doctor Ar-thur N. Lloyd, secretary of the Protestant Epilscopal Board of Domestic and Foreign Musions, has declined the call to be Bishop of Mississipping

OXFORD, N. C.—Miss Ethel Royster was drowned as the result of the overturning of a buggy in a swollen stream. Her com-panions, Miss Mary Dean and William Til-lotson, escaped by clinging to a bush.

CINCINNATI—The national convention of the United Brewery Workers made J. Geh-bauer of St. Louis chairman and F. H. Chrishman of Seattle vice chairman. The reconsideration of the New York cases and the expulsion of ex-National Secretary Beschtold of Rochester were discussed.

ROANOKE, VA—While attempting to ford a swollen stream a loaded wagon, in which James Morris and his brother, Jack-son Morris, were riding, was overturned. James Morris was drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO—The New York hanking house of Brown Bros. & Co. has closed its account with the underwriting syndicate of local and Eastern capitalists, which was organized last year to facilitate the jurchase and consolidation of the several San Francisco street railway properties now en.braced in the United Railroads System.

BERLIN-The customs controversy regarding the American wheat, which, it was claimed, contained a mixture of Canadian wheat, has been settled by the refunding of the extra duty. The committee of Hamburg and Berlin grain experts, who were called in by the customs authorities, reported that it was impossible to prove cases where Canadian was mixed with American wheat.

Soliciting Money Without Authority. Mrs. Rowena Mason, president of the Chirstian Orphans' Home at 915 Aubert avenue, announces to the public that several persons are alleged to be sclicting funds for that institution without authority for such actions. Mrs. Mason declares that the recent fire probably caused these persons to think the public would freely contribute to the Home and that the opportunity to raise money for their personal good was ripe. Mrs. Mason warns the public against paying money to any person excepting a member of the Board of Directors of the Home.

Busy Bee Bargain Day To-Day. Blanched nut bar, 10c per pound.

INCREASE CLERKS AND CARRIERS Baumhoff Wires for Roster of Employes to Readjust Salaries.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Feb. 5.-Postmaster Baum Washington, Feb. 5.—Postmaster Baum-hoff to-day wired to St. Louis for the ros-ter of employes of the Post Office, in order to readjust salaries under the next annual appropriation bill. There will be large in-creases of clerks and carriers, and many promotions will be made. The changes will be recommended to the department as soon as the roster is received.

Favor Reinstatement of Pendleton. Washington, Feb. 5.—The Senate Commitee on Military Affairs to-day authorized a
favorable raport on the bill to reinstate
Alexander G. Pandieton as cadet at the
Military Academy at West Point. Pendleton, who was appointed from Arisons, was
dismissed for hazing. It is claimed in his
behalf that his offense did not properly
come under the head of hazing.

LANHAM URGES NEW ANTITRUST LAWS.

In Special Message to Texas Legislature He Recommends Passage of Three Measures.

Governor Says That in Many States Action on This Question Has Been Without Material Benefit to Public.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Austin, Tex., Feb. 5.-Governor Lanham to-day sent in a lengthy message to the Legislature asking for legislation upon the question of trusts.

He submits three bills through House members in connection with his message. In the event that they should become laws.

In the event that they should become laws, they will:

First-Define, prohibit and declare illegal trusts, monopolies and conspiracies in restraint of trade and proscribe penalities for forming or being connected with such trust, monopolies and conspiracies and provide for the suppression of the same and promote free competition in the State of Texas and Promote free competition in the State of Second-Amend article 75 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas so as to require the charter of a domestic occupation to state the place at which it proposes to transact business; and. place at which it proposes to transact business, and, and, Third-Require foreign corporations, before they can obtain a permit authorizing them to engage in business within the State of Texas, to designate the place at which they propose to transact such business, and prohibit foreign corporations which are organized for a purpose for which corporations cannot be formed under the laws of the State of Texas from transacting business within the State.

LANHAM'S VIEWS.

LANHAM'S VIEWS.

Continuing, the Governor says:

"Legislation has been undertaken not only in the National Government, but in most of the States of the American Union for the purpose of preventing any combination the object of which is to create a monopoly or to increase or maintain prices by suppression of competition, but unfortunately so far such legislation has generally proved to be ineffective and in many instances it would seem as if it had been designed to satisfy the public demand without being intended to seriously interfere with the operations of the organizations against which it was supposed to be enacted.

"Experience has demonstrated that the evils which the measures I now commend to your favorable consideration are intended to suppress are accomplished in three ways:

"First—By the formation of trusts, by which a number of persons, finns or corporations, agree to fix the price of their products or abstain from competition in their respective businesses.

"This result may, of course, be accomplished in several different ways, as, for instance, by those who manufacture or deal in certain commodities fixing prices below or above which they will not sell or buy; or by limiting the output of such commodities, thereby in effect fixing the price; or by a division of territory, an agreement not to deal in territory occupied by competitors. It is believed the first measure herein suggested, if it should become a law, will put an end to agreements of this character.

FORMING MONOPOLIES.

"Second—By the formation of menopolies

FORMING MONOPOLIES.

"Second—By the formation of monopolies which were formerly generally accomplished, and which may still be occasionally accomplished, and which may still be occasionally accomplished, by placing the stock of competing corporations in the hands of trustees, or by some other means bringing under one management or control, competing concerns.

concerns.

'This method is no longer usually resorted to, but a much m re effective means of accomplishing the same result is the one which is now in vegue, by having one corporation buy up the physical properties of its commelitors, thereby creating a partial or complete monopoy.

'My great solicit de to see effective legislation enacted which will prevent the evils so universally recagnifical and justy condemned, will, I trust, be regarded as a sufficient reason for the carn stress with which I have expressed my desire for the adoption of the measures recommended."

TOO MANY SOUGHT EXEMPTIONS. Texas House Has Killed Bill Relating to Jury Service.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 5.-The House to-day xemptions from jury service. The bill owes its death to the numerous amend-ments appended to it and sought to be put in. Nearly every class of citizens was sought to be exempted from its providons. The lawmakers wanted to exempt

was sought to be exempted from its provisions. The lawmakers wanted to exempt farmers, firemen, doctors and other professions. If all the amendments were adopted and the bill became a law it would be hard to find any one who is not exempt from duty on a jury.

A resolution was introduced in the House by Bridges of El Faso providing for the appointment of a committee from the House and Senate to negotiat for the purchase of the famous picture of the Baitle of San Jacinto, by McArdie.

In the Senate there was quite a stir over resolutions providing for the appointment of subcommittees to visit the Saite elemosynary institutions to ascertan what appropriations are needed, also a committee to visit the State Ia m and other lands suitable for such farms to work convicts. Much opposition was developed to these resolutions and both of them were defeated. Chairman Whison of the Finance Committee stated that from escimates received of appropriations wanted by the different institutions it would take 18 00,00, which is about \$1,000,000 more than can be appropriated and not create a deficiency.

The Senate passed a bil providing a uniated and not create a deficiency.
The Senate passed a bil providing a uniform system for printing italiots in places where the Australian ballot system is not used.

The Galveston and Harris County Court bill was passed finally.

THREE MEDICAL BOARDS PROVIDED Arkausas Senate Passes Bill, House Concurring in Amendments.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 5.-The Senate to day passed the Daniel bill providing for three State Medical Examining Boards, rep-resenting the allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics. An amendment was adopted pro viding that the act go into effect thirty days after passage. This was concurred in

The committee reports were submitted in the Senate on the King antitrust bill. The majority report recommends the passage of the bill, after being amended so as not to apply to fire insurance companies. The mi-nority favored the passage of the bill in-tact and submitted an argument in favor of that position. By a vote of 19 to 15 the Eenste excluded the argumentative portion from the record. Senate excluded the argumentative portion from the record.

Representative Bryant offered in the House a bill taxing life insurance policies having a cash surrender value. The House indefinitely postponed a bill authorizing Prosecuting Attorneys to appoint a deputy in each county of their districts. A bill was passed providing that wheat shall be bought and sold by weight and not by measure, and prohibiting the use of the brass tester.

Professor Woodward to Lecture. Professor C. M. Woodward of Washington University will deliver a lecture on "Hydraulics, and the Building of the Eads Bridge" at the meeting of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 2, of Missouri, in Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue, to-morrow night.

Monument for Prohibition Leader. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Prohibition State Central Committee met in this city to-day in connection with a State conference of Prohibition workers. The retiring secretary of the committee, Alonzo Wilson of Chicago, was elected chalrman, L. F. Gumbart of Macomb secretary, and C. H. Tuesberg of Pontiac treasurer. The Hale Johnson Memorial Association was organized, the object being to erect a monument to the memory of Hale Johnson, candidate for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket in 1960.

Nominations Sent to the Senate. Washington, Feb. 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Sen-

Atherton, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Walsensy, Ras;
Iowa—Abraham Wilkin, Kasaequa; George
Hardonbrok, Maxwell,
Kanas—George Delanev, Astell; Thomas E.
Thompson, Howard; Charles Smith, Washington;
George J. Barker, Lawrence,
Nebraska—B. W. Lucus, Fairbury,
North Dakota—Harry Leighton, Cavaller; Guetave O. Metrger, Williston.

PROGRESS IS SHOWN BY HUMANE SOCIETY

Vigorous Efforts in Year Past to Protect Little Children and Dumb Animals.

DESIGNED TO MEET CONDITIONS | CLOSE WATCH ON OFFENDERS.

Prosecutions for Cruelty, President Says, Have Had Good Effect in Preventing Increase of Crime.

i	***************************************
	EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF HUMANE SOCIETY.
3	Children.
•	Cases reported
	Children involved
	Homes found 12
	Given to relatives 22
•	Sent to House of Refuge 8
•	Parents warned
٠	Convictions obtained 5
•	Animals.
٠	WARNINGS.
	For beating and whipping20
•	For overloading
:	For abandoning
÷	For working galled horses 24
٠	For working galled mules 21
	For beating mules or horses 19
•	Convicted 67 4
٠	Bonds forfeited 2
22	

An annual election of the Humane Society of Missouri was held yesterday afternoo at the offices of the society and reports of the officers were received and adopted.

The election resulted as follows: President, Henry Wood; vice presidents, Joseph Franklin, William Barr, Charles Parson George D. Barnard, E. C. Simmons, John A. Holmes, George J. Tansey, Hansford Crawford, Edwin Harrison, R. S. Brockings, D. C. Nugent, John T. Davis, D. D. Walker, William A. Stickney, A. Haas, H. E. Bridge, John W. Kaufmann, William Lemp, Daniel Catlin and A. L. Shapleigh: Secretary, John H. Holmes; treasurer, Walker Hill. Executive Committee—Doctor T. G. Comstock, C. H. Sampson, William F. Nolker, Edwin Hayden, E. E. Souther, H. N. Davis and R. H. Whitelaw Commitee on Ways and Means-Joseph Franklin tee on weys and Means-Joseph Frankin, A. L. Shapleigh, E. Mallinckroft, D. D. Walker, R. McK. Jones, N. O. Nelson, W. A. Zukosky, John B. Kennard, H. A. Blos-som, Charles H. Bailey, Benjamin Eiseman, Frank A. Drew, C. H. Sampson and Paul Brown

Brown.

The report of the president, H. N. Davis, showed that the work of the society has greatly increased and that there is an advance in the public appreciation of the efforts of the agents of the society. The report follows, in part: GOOD INFLUENCE OF SOCIETY.

GOOD INFLUENCE OF SOCIETY.

"The work of the agants, as shown by the report, is but a very small part of the real benefit conferred on objects of our humane efforts. The fact that there exists a society having for its object the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, that does foliow and punish the wrongdoer, accomplishes much in deterring the wicked and cruel from allowing their passions full sway.

and cruel from allowing their passions full sway.

"During the year much has been done in the care of abused children and many of them have found homes. Every case brought to the knowledge of the society has been carefully investigated. During the year 1.148 complaints have been entered at our office, a larger number than ever before in a like period,

"The evils which called into existence this society still exist, and we must keep up war against them. Let us go forward with the good work, hopeful of the highest possible success."

the good work, hopeful of the highest pos-sible success."

The financial report of the Humane So-ciety was as follows: Balance on hand February 1, 1822 \$756.78. Total rescripts for the year \$2.441.25. Total disbursements for year ending January 21, 1923 \$2.742.48. Bal-ance on hand February 1, 1923 \$475.49.

During the year the society investigated 2,235 cases regarding animals. The number During the year the society investigated 2.335 cases regarding animals. The number of cases reported at the office, 1.000, exceeds the number reported in any other year, and is very gratifying to those in charge of the work.

CONVICTIONS IN MAJORITY OF CASES.

The following prosecutions were entered by the society: For driving or working galled or lamed horses, 24; for working galled or lamed mules, 21; for overdriving or overloading, 5; for batting horses or mules. 19; for burning dogs, 2; for beating and malmang dogs, 3; for mistreating a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 8; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for fighting dogs, 1; for hanging dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for heating a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for hanging dogs, 2; for hanging or working galled or hanging dogs, 2; for hanging or working galled or hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for working galled or hanging dogs, 2; for hanging a dog, 1; for working galled or hanging dogs, 2; for beating a dog, 1; for working galled or hanging dogs, 2; for beating galled or hanging dogs, 2; for beating galled or hanging galled or dogs, 2; for beating galled or hanging galled or dogs, 2; for beating galled or hanging CONVICTIONS IN MAJORITY OF CASES.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

B. F. Browning Is Arrested at Macon for Kentucky Officer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Macon, Mo., Feb. 5.-B. F. Browning, a railroad man, was arrested here to-day by Sheriff Glistrap on a war ant from Bourbon County, Kentucky, charging him with forgery.

The case was worked up through information furnished by A. J. Killman of Cain Ridge. Bourbon County, who wrote that Browning had forged notes on him from somewhere between \$300 and \$1,000 and left

somewhere between \$500 and \$1,000 and left the country.

Killman learned that Browning had come to Macon County and had his household goods shipped here. The Sheriff notified Eheriff Glistrap that he was on the way to Missouri with regulsition papers.

Browning is a man of 35 and has a wife and two children. Texas Court of Appeals.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 5.—Proceedings of the State Court of Criminal Appeals at Dallas, Tex., February 4, were as follows: Submitted on motion to dismine appeals:
A. L. Douthitt, from Somerveil.
Submitted on briefs for the States:
Erd McDonald, from Hill
Joe Gulles, Farl Hood (two cases), from Hood.
Burt Latham and F. R. Lively, from Mon-

A. J. Barnes, from Archer, Pete William and Tom Russell, from So all.

Tom Gray, from Dallas.
W. L. Hawk, from Parker.
W. L. Hawk, from Parker.
Submitted on briefs for both parties:
D. F. Hollar and John Walker (two cases).
John Hankins, from Somervell.
J. M. Salter, from Ciay.
James McFadin and Mart Martin, from Sometvell.

rvell.

Mark Brannan, from Hill.

Submitted on briefs for appellant:

Henry Fuller, from Parker.

Submitted on briefs and oral arguments for soth parties;
W. T. Simmons, J. I. McLeod, Fred McAnally
(two carses) and O. R. McCoy,
Jim Head and Arthur Freeman, from Frath County.

G. T. Ball, from Parker.
Aif Cogdell, Homer Atchlson, J. L. Wilson and
Exparts R. B. Richards, from Hill County.
C. L. Harkins, from Limestone.
V. L. Potts, from Milam.
Submitted on motion for rehearings
George Taylor, from Dallas.
Charile McFadden, from Lamar.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of St. Louis University, yesterday, the following resolutions in respect to the memory of Vincent P. Ring, who died at El Paso, Tex., February Z. were adopted:

Resolved, That, with all submission to the divine decree, we deplore his loss with sincers soorw. Resolved, That the association hereby extend to the family and relatives of the decased fullest sympathy and condolence in their and bereavement, with the assurance of loving remembrance of him before the throne of God. Resolved, That all members of the association are bereby invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held in the College Church, Friday, February 6, at 10 a. m.

In Memory of Vincent P. Ring.

Neighbors Mackerel, tea, cheese, kerosene and soda crackers live together at the store Mackerel, tea, cheese and kerosene have strong flavors Soda crackers have a delicate flavor All exposed to the air together What's the result? The soda crackers lose their own flavor and absorb the flavor of their neighbors Unless the soda crackers are Uneeda Biscuit in the In-er-seal Package with red and white seal, which protects their flavor and keeps them fresh NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

ADDICKS GIVES UP FIGHT FOR TOGA.

Delaware Republican Boss Announces His Intention at Caucus of His Supporters.

EFFORT TO UNITE FACTIONS.

Regulars" Invited to Confer With "Union" Men to Select Candidates' Representative of the Party.

Dover, Del., Feb. 5.-The sudden announcement this afternoon that J. Edward Addicks had withdrawn from the candidacy for United States Senator, which he has urged so persistently since 1895, created an immense sensation.

The belief is general that the refusal of the United States Senate to confirm United States District Attorney William M. Byrne had the effect of bringing about Mr. Addicke's withdrawal. The Union Repubduckes withdrawai. The Union Repub-cans choice for Senator in place of Af-dicks probably will be Governor Hunn or Secretary of State Layton. State Senator Alee, the Addicks leader, has repeatedly declared that he would not accept the United States senatorable.

This afternoon the Union Republican members of the Legislava held.

members of the Legislature held a caucus at which Addicks was present. After the meeting Representative Jones said that Mr. Addicks had made a statement to those Mr. Addicks had made a statement to those present at the caucus in which he had formally withdrawn from the senatorial contest, conditioned on the selection of a candidate by a caucus of Republicans.

Mr. Jones added that the Union Republicans had decided to hold a caucus for the nomination of two candidates for Senator, and that notices would be sent to the Regular Republican members inviting them to attend. In the nomination of candidates with the caucus, he said, the majority rule would prevail.

St. Louis to the East. Three daily trains, leaving St Louis 8 44 a. m. 1 p. m. 11:35 p. m. Through sle pers and dining cors-Ticket offices Seventh and Olive and Union

YOUNG GIRL IS RESCUED. Humane Society Officer Takes

Lena Barr in Charge. Lena Barr, 10 years old, was taken from ier home at No. 4253 North Broadway yesterday afternoon by J. H. Wischmeyer, an officer of the Missouri Humane Society, who conveyed her to the Four Courts and gave her into the custody of Matron Kintzing.

The child is the daughter of Mrs. Lena Barr, whose husband was killed about a year ago by falling from a tank at the Anheuser-Busch brewery. Neighbors of Mrs. Barr reported to the society that the child was being cruelly treated.

Mrs. Kintzing found upon examining the child that both of her eyes were discolored and she was suffering from scalp wounds that had not been dressed. The girl declared that they had been inflicted by a man whose name she did not know.

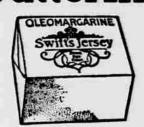
The Humane Society will find a home for the girl. terday afternoon by J. H. Wischmeyer, as

Pensions for Southwesterners. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Washington, Feb. 5.—Pensions have been warded Missourians, as follows:

awarded Missourians, as follows:

Amos R, Jones, Kansas City, 18: Isaac McConnaughty, Warrensburg, 26: Andrew W, Rowconnaughty, Warrensburg, 26: Andrew W, Rowlett, Geach, Kansas City, 36: John P, Roberts,
Cabool, 12:
Cabool, 12: Andrew Coulett, Concordia, 116:
Cabool, 12: Andrew Coulett, Concordia, 116:
Cabool, 12: Andrew Coulett, Concordia, 116:
Cabool, 12: Andrew Coulett, Coulett, 12: Marchall, 116: Levi Holland, Columbia, 12: John
Burton, North Salem, 12: Wm. C. Blackmore,
Vernona, 130: Hanan, 12: Wm. C. Blackmore,
Vernona, 130: Hanan, 13: Nathaniel Finly, Ruffalo, 19: James Dodson, Eudora, 12: Mary A,
Moore, St. Louis, 140: Sarah J, Butler, Kansas
City, 13:

Sweet-Pure-Clean Jersey Butterine



made from the very choicest materialsingredients in daily use in every kitchen.

Put up in one and two-pound prints in printed paper wrapper like illustration.



Swift & Company, Chicago St. Louis Ft. Worth

STRIKE COMMISSION CLOSES HEARING OF TESTIMONY.

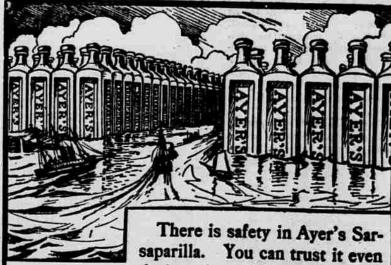
Evidence of Fifty-One Days' See Covers Approximately 9,200 Pages. or About 2,400,000 Words.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5.—After a sitting of. exactly fifty-one days the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission closed the hearing of witnesses at 5 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned until next Monday, when it will begin to hear the arguments of counsel representing the several sides.

The arguments will take up five and a half days, the operators having three days and the miners the remainder of the time.

To-day's sessions were taken up in hearing the last witnesses presented by the miners in rebuttal. Much of it related to the alleged unequal distribution of minecars, nearly a dozen witnesses testifying that they could load more cars than the companies furnished them.

In all, the commission heart 565 witnesses. Nine of these were called by the commission, 249 by the union miners, 155 by the nonunion miners and 158 by the operators. The stenographers took down, approximately, 9,230 typewritten pages of testimony, or 2,40,000 words. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5.—After a sitting



during the wildest storm. It protects, for it prevents. It quiets, for it cures.

If you are weak and nervous and are tired all the time, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and know what it is to be well and strong.

Keep the liver active with Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, gently laxative, a great aid to the Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor about these medicines. He knows. He has the formula.